

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An optical scanning apparatus, comprising:  
at least two light sources each configured and arranged  
5 to emit a light beam;  
at least two beam shaping mechanisms each configured and  
arranged to shape each light beam;  
a light deflector configured and arranged to deflect  
each light beam in a continuously changing direction thereby  
10 converting each light beam into a scanning light beam; and  
at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms each  
configured to bring scanning light beam to a focus on a  
photoconductive surface, each of said at least two scanning  
beam focusing mechanisms satisfying an equation:  
15  $\Delta L \cos \theta > R/2$  at a junction of the at least two scanning  
light beams with each other on the photoconductive surface,  
wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length  
variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and R represents an  
inherent marginal distance.

20 2. The optical scanning apparatus as defined in Claim  
1, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing  
mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

25 3. The optical scanning apparatus as defined in Claim  
1, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing

mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

4. The optical scanning apparatus, comprising:

at least two light source means for emitting a light

5 beam;

at least two beam shaping means each for shaping the  
light beam;

light deflecting means for deflecting each light beam in  
a continuously changing direction thereby converting each  
light beam into a scanning light beam; and

at least two scanning beam focusing means each for  
bringing the scanning light beam to a focus on a  
photoconductive surface, each of said at least two scanning  
beam focusing means satisfying an equation:

$\Delta L \cos \alpha > R/2$  at a junction of the at least two scanning  
light beams with each other on the photoconductive surface,

wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length  
variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and  $R$  represents an  
inherent marginal distance.

5. The optical scanning apparatus as defined in Claim  
4, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing  
means includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

6. The optical scanning apparatus as defined in Claim  
4, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing

means includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

7. A method of optical scanning, comprising the steps of:

5 emitting at least two light beams;  
shaping said at least two light beams;  
deflecting each of said at least two light beams in a continuously changing direction so as to convert each of said at least two light beams into a scanning light beam; and  
bringing the scanning light beam to a focus on a photoconductive surface using at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms each of which satisfies an equation:

$\Delta L \cos \alpha > R/2$  at a junction of the scanning light beam with the other scanning light beam on the photoconductive surface,

wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and  $R$  represents an inherent marginal distance.

20 8. The method as defined in Claim 7, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

9. The method as defined in Claim 7, wherein each of  
25 said at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

10. An image forming apparatus, comprising:

a photoconductive member; and

an optical scanning apparatus including,

at least two light sources each configured to emit  
a light beam;

at least two beam shaping mechanisms each  
configured to shape the light beam;

a light deflector configured to deflect each light  
beam in a continuously changing direction thereby converting  
each light beam into a scanning light beam; and

at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms  
each configured to bring the scanning light beam to a focus on  
a surface of said photoconductive member, each of said at  
least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms satisfying an  
equation:

$\Delta L \cos \alpha > R/2$  at a junction of the scanning light beam  
with the other scanning beam on the surface of said  
photoconductive member,

wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length  
variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and  $R$  represents an  
inherent marginal distance.

11. The image forming apparatus as defined in Claim  
10, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing  
mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

12. The image forming apparatus as defined in Claim 10, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

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13. An image forming apparatus, comprising:  
photoconductive means for being photoconductive; and  
an optical scanning apparatus that includes,  
at least two light source means each for emitting

a light beam;

at least two beam shaping means each for shaping  
the light beam;

light deflecting means for deflecting each light  
beam in a continuously changing direction so as to convert  
each light beam into a scanning light beam; and

at least two scanning beam focusing means for  
bringing each scanning light beam to a focus on a surface of  
said photoconductive means, each of said at least two scanning  
beam focusing means satisfying an equation:

$\Delta L \cos \alpha > R/2$  at a junction of the scanning light beam  
with each other on the surface of said photoconductive means,

wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length  
variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and  $R$  represents an  
inherent marginal distance.

14. The image forming apparatus as defined in Claim

13, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing means includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

15. The image forming apparatus as defined in Claim 13, wherein each of said at least two scanning beam focusing means includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

16. A method of image forming, comprising the steps of:

charging a surface of a photoconductive member;  
emitting at least two light beams;  
shaping said at least two light beams;  
deflecting each of said at least two light beams in a continuously changing direction thereby converting each of said at least two light beams into a scanning light beam; and  
bringing the scanning light beam to a focus on the surface of the photoconductive member with at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms each of which satisfies an equation:

$\Delta L \cos \alpha > R/2$  at a junction of the scanning light beam with each other on the photoconductive surface,

wherein  $\Delta L$  represents an inherent light pass length variation,  $\alpha$  represents an incident angle, and  $R$  represents an inherent marginal distance.

17. The method as defined in Claim 16, wherein each of

said at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  lens system.

18. The method as defined in Claim 16, wherein each of  
5 said at least two scanning beam focusing mechanisms includes a telecentric  $f\theta$  mirror system.

2025-10-03 18:02